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ABSTRACT

An annotated bibliography of drug abuse research instruments is presented. The inventory is divided into six sections: attitudes; measurement of effects of drugs; differentiation and characteristics of abusers; access and extent; education and knowledge; and program-related and evaluation. (RS)

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Drug-Abuse Research Instrument Inventory

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Inventory development supported in part by the National Institute of Mental Health.

Annotated bibliographies dealing with measures pertaining to tobacco smoking and drugs (TM Reports No. 8 and 9) available from:

ERIC Clearinghouse on Tests, Measurement, and Evaluation
Educational Testing Service
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

The Research Reference Files is an archive in alcoholism, similar to D-ARII, and is available from:

Ralph G. Connor, Ph.D.
Professor, Sociology
Eastern Washington State College
Cheney, Washington 99004

100. Attitudes

(see also: Education and Knowledge.)

101-G The Questionnaire (4 pp.).

15 questions; mailed to Higher Education Students (ages 16-24); 3 parts; demographic, opinions about drug taking, and personal experience with drug taking; anonymous; tobacco through opiates.

Report: Binnie, Hugh, The attitudes to drugs and drug takers of students at the universities and colleges of higher education in an English Midland city. Vaughn Papers No. 14, 1969.
University of Leicester, Leicester, England.

102-G Student Questionnaire about Drugs (20 pp.).

145 questions; for use with IBM answer sheet; all drugs; covers demographics, incidence and attitudes, sources of information, and prevalence, reasons for use; anonymous; by interviewer in group session; grades 7, 9, 11, and 13.

Reports: A preliminary report on the attitudes and behavior of Toronto students in relation to drugs.
Addiction Research Foundation. Toronto, Canada.

Smart, R.G. et. al. The extent of drug use in Metropolitan Toronto Schools: A Study of Changes from 1968 to 1970.
Addiction Research Foundation. 1971.

Smart, R.G. et. al. The Epidemiology of Drug Use in Three Canadian Cities. British Journal of Addiction, 66, 1971, 293-299.

Fejer, Dianne, et. al. Changes in Patterns of Drug Use in Two Canadian Cities: Toronto and Halifax. International Journal of the Addictions, 7, 1972.

Whitehead, Paul C. The Incidence of Drug Use among Halifax Adolescents. British Journal of Addiction, 65, (2), 1970, 159-165.

Whitehead, Paul C. The Epidemiology of Drug Use in a Canadian City at Two Points in Time: Halifax 1969-1970. British Journal of Addiction, 66, 1971, 301-314.

100. Attitudes (continued).

103AG Views of Drug Abuse
103BG Concerns about Drug Use.

These instruments are sections of the 17-page omnibus "Community Environment Study" which also assesses drug, and drug-abuse, knowledge, etc.

Reports: The attack on Narcotic Addiction and Drug Abuse: Fall, 1969., (N.Y. State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission).

Glaser, D. and Snow, M. Public knowledge and attitudes on drug abuse in New York State. N.Y.: NACC, 1969.

104-C Attitude Scale toward Smoking Marijuana (8 pp.).

Presents three stories - respondent circles as many as twenty alternatives he believes answer basic question.

Report: Vincent, R. A scale to measure attitude toward smoking marijuana. Journal of School Health., XL, 1970, 454-456.
So. Illinois University, Carbondale.

105-G Social Attitude Questionnaire (17 pp.).

Consists of 89 items aimed towards demographic, incidence, and attitude variables concerning drug use; multiple-choice.
Texas Research Institute, Houston.

106-G Youth ATD Survey (2 pp.).

20 items, Likert scale, attitudes towards drugs, untimed, self-administered.
San Diego Probation Department.

107-G Drug Write-in. (1 p.).

An "opinionnaire" run in 74 Connecticut newspapers on 18 Sept. 1970.
Connecticut Alcohol and Drug Dependency Division.

108-G Attitudes of youth-workers (7 pp.).

Includes a tabulation sheet, a cover letter, and 1 p. demographic; 63 questions on a 5-point scale.
Hunter College School of Social Work.

100. Attitudes (continued).

109-G Drug Opinion Survey (11 pp.).

Yields score in 6 factor areas. Includes information questions on drugs, and a demographic page.

Reports: Isaacs, C. Attitudes toward addiction: Preliminary results of a pilot study amongst a group of caregivers in the city of Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Presented at the Third International Conference on Alcoholism and Addictions, Wales, 1970.

Baker, F. and Isaacs, C. Attitudes of community caregivers towards drug users. Unpublished. Undated.
Harvard Medical School.

110-G Drug Education Opinion Survey (2 pp.).

20 questions, 5-point scale, for use with separate answer sheet.
Wayne County Intermediate School District, Michigan.

111-G Metropolitan Youth Commission Questionnaire (9 pp.).

"Designed to find out what different young people think of the world and their part in it". Includes questions on drugs, etc.
Used in Portland Public Schools in 1969.
University of Oregon Medical School, Department of Psychiatry.

112-G The Drug-Abuse Questionnaire (4 pp.).

Includes one page instructions; an adaptation of the Alcoholism Questionnaire; utilizes 7-point scale, and yields 9 mean factor scores.

Reports: Saverow, G., Rosenberg, C., and Ferneau, E. Attitudes toward drug and alcohol addiction: patients and staff. British Journal of Addiction, 67, 1972, 195-198.

Ferneau, E. and Gertler, R. Attitudes towards drug-abuse and the drug-abuser: The first-year psychiatric resident. The International Journal of Social Psychiatry, in press.
Harvard Medical School and Boston City Hospital.

100. Attitudes (continued).

113AG Student Survey on Attitudes towards Drugs (20 pp.).
113BG Attitudes about Drugs - Teacher Questionnaire (11 pp.).

A. contains 2 pages, instructions and 1 page demographic data, includes multiple choice questions as ~~does~~ B. which has 1 page for demographic material.

Report: Evaluation of the "Impact + 2" Drug Education Program. 1970. Unpublished.
Mendocino State Hospital.

114-G Drug Problem Attitude Survey (2 pp.).

Includes 12 questions investigating attitudes of teenagers toward the drug problem, drug education, their exposure to drug availability, and their communication preferences.

Report: Bienvenu, M. The Louisiana Drug Survey. 1971, Unpublished.
Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, Louisiana

115-G Untitled (4 pp.). RESTRICTED.

For investigation of V.A. psychologists toward drug-abuse; 23 questions; 2 pages on 6-point agree-disagree scale.
VAC, Biloxi.

116-H Semantic Differential Technique

Report: Richman, A. and Trigg, H. Assessment of attitudes of methadone maintenance patients with the semantic differential technique. Proceedings, Fourth National Conference on Methadone Treatment, 1972, 479-481.
Beth Israel Medical Center.

117-4 Attitudes toward the Nalline Test Instrument

Contains six negative items and fourteen positive items, totally reproduced in the first reference below. (Likert Scale)

Reports: Grupp, S. Drug Users' attitudes toward the Nalline Test. International Journal of the Addictions, 5, 1970, 661-674.

_____. Narcotic control and the Nalline Test: The Addicts' Perspective. Journal Forensic Sciences, 15, 1970, 34-50.

_____. Addict mobility and the Nalline Test. British Journal of Addiction, 63, 1968, 227-236.
Illinois State University.

100. Attitudes (continued).

118-C Questionnaire on Marijuana (1 p.).

18 questions; to assess attitudes of psychiatrists towards marijuana (use, laws, etc.); utilizes 2-, 3-, 4-, and 5-point scales.

Report: Lowinger, P. Psychiatrists, marijuana, and the law: a survey. World Journal of Psychosynthesis, 2, 1970.
Lafayette Clinic, Detroit.

See 321-G, 329, 404-G, 428-G, 435-M, and 610-G.

200. Measurement of subjective and objective effects of drugs.

201-H The Addiction Research Center Inventory (ARCI).

Question booklet; bound*; (24 pp.); bibliography (5 pp.) available from D-ARII.
C.A. Haertzen, Ph.D., Addiction Research Center, P.O. Box 2000, Lexington, Ky. 40501. (*hence, must be obtained from the author).

202-BD Subjective effects of psychedelic drugs (2 pp.).

33 questions for rating on a 6-point scale; several open-end questions; bibliography (2 pp.), data tabulation (2 pp.) - available from D-ARII.

Reports: Clark, W. H. and Raskin, M. LSD as a means of exploring the non-rational components of religious consciousness. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion, Atlanta, 1967.

Clark, W. H. and Funkhauser, G. Physicians and researchers disagree on psychedelic drugs. Psychology Today Reprint Series No. P-18, 1970.

Clark, W. H. The place of drugs in the religion of the counterculture. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion, October 27, 1972.

Clark, W. H. The relationship between drugs and religious experience. The Catholic Psychological Record, 6, (2), Fall, 1968.

Clark, W. H. Chemical Ecstasy: Psychedelic Drugs and Religion. New York: Sheed & Ward, 1969, 81-84.

203-H Tachistoscopic Stimulation.

Report: Zegans, L. The effects of LSD-25 on creativity and tolerance to regression. Arch. Gen. Psychiat., 16, 1967, 740-749.

204-H Gottschalk Figure-Perception Test (EFT).

Report: Zegans, L. The effects of LSD-25 on creativity and tolerance to regression. Arch. Gen. Psychiat., 16, 1967, 740-749.

205-H Free Association Test (FAT).

Report: Zegans, L. The effects of LSD-25 on creativity and tolerance to regression. Arch. Gen. Psychiat., 16, 1967, 740-749.

200. Measurement of subjective and objective effects of drugs (continued).

206-H Mosaic Design Test.

Report: Zegans, L. The effects of LSD-25 on creativity and tolerance to regression. Arch. Gen. Psychiat., 16, 1967, 740-749.

207-H The Modified Word Association Test.

Report: Zegans, L. The effects of LSD-25 on creativity and tolerance to regression. Arch. Gen. Psychiat., 16, 1967, 740-749.

208-H Mednick Remote Association Test (RAT)

Report: Zegans, L. The effects of LSD-25 on creativity and tolerance to regression. Arch. Gen. Psychiat., 16, 1967, 740-749.

300. Differentiation and characteristics of abusers.

301-H Lexington Personality Inventory (LPI).

Used to differentiate hospitalized addicts from other social and clinical groups and to some extent, to separate the addicts themselves into socially relevant sub-groups or types. Contains over 50 sub-scales. Manual (10 pp.); bibliography (2 pp.) is available from D-ARII. Other distribution arranged directly with the Clinical Research Center. (Jack Monroe, Chief, Psychology Section, Clinical Research Center, Leestown Pike, Lexington, Ky. 40507.).

302-HG Personal Inventory (PI) (10 pp.).

Used to decide on addicts acceptability for psychotherapy.

Reports: Berzins, J. et. al. Crossvalidation of the Hill-Monroe Acceptability for Psychotherapy Scale for addict males. Journal of Clinical Psychology, 26, 1970, 199-201.

Monroe, J. et. al. The Hill-Monroe inventory for predicting acceptability for psychotherapy in the institutionalized narcotic addict. Journal of Clinical Psychology, 14, 1958.

Addiction Research Center, Lexington, Ky.

303-HJ Inventory of Habits and Attitudes (IHA) (9 pp.).

Constructed as a matched form of the Personal Inventory (PI) (see 302 above).

Report: Haertzen, C. et. al. Manual for alcoholic scales of the inventory of habits and attitudes (IHA)., Psychological Reports Monog. Suppl. 4-V25., 1969.

Addiction Research Center, Lexington, Ky.

304-G Drug Abuse Interview Form (35 pp.).

Used to divide according to degree of drug involvement. 224 item structured interview.

Report: Cohen, M. and Klein, D. Drug abuse in a young psychiatric population. Am. Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 40, 1970, 448-455.

Hillside Hospital

305-MJ Yorkville LSD Users Study (3 pp.).

Differentiation from non-users.

Report: Smart, R. and Jackson, D. The Yorkville subculture, A study of the life styles and interactions of hippies and non-hippies. January, 1969.

Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto, Canada.

300. Differentiation and characteristics of abusers (continued).

306-H Adventuresomeness Scale (6 pp.).

129 T/F questions adapted from the Personal Opinion Survey for use with IBM answer sheet.

Report: Openness to experience and marijuana use: An initial investigation. To be presented at APA, 1971.
Penn. State University.

307-H Situational Preference Inventory (6 pp.).

Self-administering, paper-and pencil questionnaire designed to assess individual styles of social interaction (here, with marijuana users) (cooperational, instrumental, or analytic); consists of 28 sets of 3-statements each. Average administration time: 10-15 minutes.

Report: Edwards, C. Interactive styles and social adaptation. Genetic Psychology Monographs, in press.
Harvard University.

308-H MMPI sub-scale (19 items).

Significantly differentiates drug addicts and matched non-addict controls.
Not available from D-ARII.

Report: Lombardi, D. et. al. Differential responses of addicts and non-addicts on the MMPI. Journal Projective Techniques and Personality Assessment, 32, 1968.
Seton Hall University.

309-HG Dallas Interview (11 pp.).

72 item structured interview; 50 minutes per respondent; investigates academic, social, familial and work background, and parental drug use, motivations for drug use, personal drug experience. Also has program evaluation aspects.

Reports: Gossett, J. et. al. Psychological characteristics of adolescent drug users and abstainers: Some implications for preventive education. Bulletin of the Menniger Clinic, 36, (4), 1972, 425-435.

Lewis, J. and Gossett, J. The evaluation of drug abuse prevention programs. Hospital and Community Psychiatry, 23, (4), 1972, 124-126.
Dallas School District.

300. Differentiation and characteristics of abusers (continued).

310-HG Untitled Questionnaire (23 pp.).

262 questions.
Nassau County Drug Abuse and Addiction Commission.

311-CG UCLA Marijuana Research Project

28 pages plus 2 pages of instructions; 156 questions.

312-CG Longitudinal Marijuana Study-Second Year

13 pages plus 1 page of instructions; 66 questions. Part of long-term study of chronic cannabis users.
Printed; hence, must be obtained from:

Norman Q. Brill, M.D.
Department of Psychiatry
Center for Health Sciences
Los Angeles, California 90024

Report: Brill, Norman Q. Personality Factors in Marijuana Use. Arch. Gen. Psychiat., 24, (2), 1971, 163-165.

313-H 16 PF Questionnaire

Reports: Smith, G. Personality correlates of cigarette smoking in students of college age. Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci., 142, 1965, 308-321.

_____. Relations between personality and smoking behavior in preadult subjects. J. Consult. Clin. Psych., 33, 1969, 710-715.

314-H Self-Report Inventory (Form R-3) (4 pp.).

Assessment of personality characteristics of cigarette smokers, 2 pages of questions, 48 statements to be rated on 5-point scale from "like me" to "unlike me".

Report: Veldman, D. and Brown, O. Personality and performance characteristics associated with cigarette smoking among college freshmen. J. Consult. Clin. Psych., 33, 1969, 109-119.
University of Texas.

315-H MMPI

Reports: Sheppard, C. et. al. Comparison of emotion profiles as defined by two additional MMPI profile types in male narcotic addicts. J. Clin. Psych., 25, 1969, 186-188.

300. Differentiation and characteristics of abusers (continued).

Burke, E. and Eichberg, R. Personality characteristics of adolescent users of dangerous drugs as indicated by the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. Journal of Nerv. Ment. Disease, 154, 1972, 291-298.

Sutker, P. Personality differences and sociopathy in heroin addicts and nonaddict prisoners. Journal Abnorm. Psych., 78, 1971, 247-251.

Gilbert, J. and Lombardi, D. Personality characteristics of young male narcotic addicts. Journal Couns. Psych., 31, 1967, 536-538.

Henriques, E. et. al. Personality characteristics and drug of choice. International Journal of the Addictions, 7, 1972, 73-76.

316-H Eysenck Personality Inventory

Report: Teasdale, J. and Hinkson, J. Stimulant drugs: Perceived effect on the interpersonal behavior of dependent patients. International Journal of the Addictions, 6, 1971, 407-417.

317-H Leary Interpersonal Check-List

Report: Teasdale, J. and Hinkson, J. Stimulant drugs: Perceived effect on the interpersonal behavior of dependent patients. International Journal of the Addictions, 6, 1971, 407-417.

318-H AAF

Developed from items in the short form MMPI.

319-H Ant.

An antisocial scale involving MMPI items.

Report: Haertzen, C. et. al. MMPI scales for differentiating and predicting in alcoholics, opiate addicts, and criminals. International Journal of the Addictions, 3, 1968, 91-106.
Addiction Research Center, Lexington, Ky.

320-C UW Student Survey - 1968

Sixty questions; described and reproduced in full in the first citation below. Not available from D-ARII.

Reports: Linn, L. Social identification and the use of marijuana. International Journal of the Addictions, 6, 1971, 79-107.

_____. Psychopathology and experience with marijuana. British Journal of Addiction, 67, 1972, 55-64.
Project Primex, UCLA.

300. Differentiation and characteristics of abusers (continued).

321-G Drugs at York (4 pp.).

24 questions; demographic; report-title related questions plus those regarding environmental pressures and motives, many open-ended.

Report: Kohn, P. and Mercer, G. Drug-use, drug-use attitudes, and the authoritarianism-rebellion dimension. Journal Health and Soc. Behavior, 12, 1971, 125-131.
York University.

322-FG Social Data Form

Data unavailable.

Report: Weppner, R. "Cheap Kicks": Codeine cough syrup abusers and some of their social characteristics. International Journal of the Addictions, 6, 1971, 647-660.

Available only from:
R.S. Weppner, Ph.D.
Chief, Social Science Section
NIMH Clinical Research Center
Lexington, Kentucky

323-E Inquiry on Smoking (3 pp.).

42 questions - 35 are statements to be responded to with Likert-type format (5 pt. scale, 5A to 5D) to investigate state of cognitive dissonance, etc. in smokers.

Report: Johnson, R. Smoking and the reduction of cognitive dissonance. Journal Personality and Soc. Psychol., 9, 1968, 260-265.
Purdue University.

324-HG A and A Scales (8 pp.).

Mixed format, primarily open-ended; 32 questions; extent of participation in street life, and age of beginning, aspirations, anomie and alienation, commitment to becoming conventional and conforming.

Report: Glaser, D. et. al. Opiate addicted and non-addicted siblings in a slum area. Social Problems, 18, 1971, 510-521.
University of Southern California.

300. Differentiation and characteristics of abusers (continued).

325-E Smoker's Self-Testing Kit (12 pp.).

PHS Publication No. 1904 (Rev.); June, 1969. (HSM) 72-7506, September 71. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402
Price: 10 cents.

Report: Ikard, F. et. al. A scale to differentiate between types of smoking as related to the management of affect. International Journal of the Addictions, 4, 1969, 649-659.
DHEW.

326-H Johnson Temperament Analysis

Report: Levi, M. and Tracy, F. Prediction of success of drug addicts in outpatient release status based upon a personality inventory. Mimeo, 1970.

327-G Drug Program Intake Inventory (31 pp.).

176 multiple-choice questions; for military personnel on active duty or retired. Use of drugs from glue to heroin.

Report: Richman, A. and Morgan, D.W. Characteristics of addicted veterans and servicemen with reference to onset of addiction.
Walter Reed General Hospital.

328-CG Untitled Questionnaire

Reproduced in entirety and with a cover letter in article noted below.

Report: Greenwald, B. and Luetgert, M. A comparison of drug users and non-users on an urban commuter college campus. International Journal of the Addictions, 6, 1971, 63-78.
University of Illinois.

329-H Adjective Check List

Report: Brown, B. Staff and client attitudes toward methadone maintenance. International Journal of the Addictions, 7, 1972, 247-255.

300. Differentiation and characteristics of abusers (continued).

330-4 Interview Schedule for Puerto Rican Follow-up Study (6 pp.).

31 questions: onset of drug use, addiction history, employment, criminality, and medical treatment. Reliability and validity data reported in Am. Journal of Sociology, 72, 1967, 650-654.

Report: DeFleur, L. et. al. The long-term social correlates of opiate addiction. Social Problems, 17, 1969, 225-234.
Washington State University.

See 430-9 and 433-G.

400. Access and extent.

401-GC Drug Questionnaire (1 p.).

Machine-scored; for use with students.
University of Texas Medical Branch.

402-G Study "E" Questionnaire (6 pp.).

Includes cover letter, and postcard. 70 multiple-choice items.
Counseling and Testing Center, Southern Illinois University.

403-G Survey of drug use patterns among known users (13 pp.).

University of Michigan School of Social Work.

404-G Student Survey (10 pp.).

1 page cover letter, 1 page follow-up letter, 3 pages of directions to respondent, 54 questions, also asks for opinions.

Report: Goldstein, Joel. The social psychology and epidemiology of student drug usage. Report on phase one, (Report No. 70-18).
Joel Goldstein, Ph.D., Dept. of Psych., Carnegie-Mellon University, Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213.

405AFK Pharmacy Questionnaire (5 pp.).

Sex, quantity, drug, form, residence, physician, strength, dosage; retail and hospital.

405BK Physicians Questionnaire (10 pp.).

GP; 28 questions; interviewer; demographic and other background; barbs., amphetamine, mood-modifiers, and alcohol; most open-ended, 1 5-point scale.
Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto, Canada.

406-C Student Questionnaire about Drugs (20 pp.).

For use in a survey of drug and alcohol use among students in Metropolitan Toronto high schools (ARF Project J183).
Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto, Canada.

407ACG Marijuana Usage Questionnaire (109 pp.).

Multiple-choice, from initial experience to portion of weekly income spent on substance, also asks about other drugs.

407BH Social History of Marijuana Users (66 pp.).

Multiple-choice; family's and respondent's past, present, and anticipated future.

400. *Access and extent (continued).*

407CH Alienation Questionnaire (7 pp.).

56 questions, 5-point scale.

407DH Medical Questionnaire (56 pp.).

Multiple-choice, total health history.
Marijuana Study (Project D169).
Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto, Canada

408-G Inter-university drug survey (7 pp.).

Questionnaire investigating the extent and pattern of drug use among college students.
Printed; request from:
S. Pearlman, Ph.D.
Inter-university Drug Survey Council
Administrative Center
Brooklyn College
Brooklyn, New York 11210

409-7M Survey of drug use patterns (2 pp.).

35 questions; addresses itself to the following issues: "frequency of drug use, mood states of students at the time of drug use, age at first use and reasons for continuing or discontinuing drug use, attitudes toward drug use, plans for future drug use, and attitudes toward drug legislation, extent of alienation of the student, and classification data that included sex, age, marital status, academic year, field of concentration, living situation, religion, ethnic origin, parental income, and social class."

Report: Mizner, G. et. al. Patterns of drug use among college students: A preliminary report. Am. Journal of Psychiatry, 127, 1970, 15-24.
University of Colorado Medical School.

409AG Modification of Survey of drug use patterns

Includes added category of barbiturates.

Report: Stearn, C. and Ftizgibbons, D. Patterns of drug use in a population of youthful psychiatric patients. Amer. Journal Psychiat., 128, 1972, 1381-1387.
Institute of Living.

410-G Drug, Alcohol, and Tobacco Usage - Grades 3-8 (1 p.).

Anonymous; 4 questions; use, past and present, of tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, LSD, and speed; any a problem?; what would like to know regarding drugs.
Reed Union School District, California.

400. Access and extent (continued).

411AG Drug Abuse Questionnaire, Form CR-2 (8 pp.).

Designed primarily for epidemiological purposes, but also aims at obtaining demographic and social data, testing general factual knowledge of drug abuse, and to gauge opinions on drug abusers and on remedial approaches to drug abuse.

411BG The Drug Abuse Questionnaire: An introductory guide for users (4 pp.).

For use with 411AG.

Report: DAC Research Note No. 7
Drug Abuse Center, The Johns Hopkins Hospital.

412-G Health and Drug Survey (2 pp.).

Designed to obtain estimates of drug access and use in 7th through 12th grade levels. Tailored for 15-minute administration, rapid key-punching, and computer analysis.
University of Arizona.

413-G Drug Use Questionnaire (14 pp.).

Aimed at secondary school students; for use with separate answer sheet; includes one page of instructions; also investigates demographic variables, and both general and specific attitudes. 88 multiple-choice items.
Texas Research Institute, Houston.

414-G Drug Survey Instrument (6 pp.).

For grades 7-12; includes validity check of asking regarding use of a non-existant drug; designed for 20-minute administration and easy key-punching; includes one page of instructions to school superintendents, and one page of instructions to teachers. 77 multiple-choice items.
V.A., Salem, Va.

415-G NOLA Drug Usage Survey (9 pp.).

With cover sheet and questions about the survey, multiple-choice.

Report: Clack, G. and Payne, G. Drug use and abuse in New Orleans high schools. Unpublished, 1971.
Loyola University.

416-G Student Drug Use Questionnaire (18 pp.).

Aimed at college level; 102 questions; utilized in research investigating personality correlates of student drug use.
Lehigh University.

400. Access and extent (continued).

417AG Drug Survey Questionnaire (9 pp.).
417BG Drug Survey Questionnaire Administration Instructions (6 pp.).

Instructions are to administrators and respondents; Instrument asks regarding 61 drugs or classes of drugs; times used past week, times used to get high, and where obtained.

Reports: Lewis, J. Drugs and Dallas: Report of the ad hoc committee on drug abuse. Dallas: Dallas Independent School District, 1970.

Gosset, J. et. al. Extent and prevalence of illicit drug use as reported by 56,745 students. JAMA, 216, (9), 1971, 1464-1470.

Dallas School District.

418-G Oakland Drug Abuse Questionnaire (6 pp.).

One page instructions, covered, electronic answer sheet; 41 questions; "measures various school, social, psychological, and family variables in addition to drug abuse", printed; hence, must be obtained from:

Dr. Rodney Roth
Oakland Schools
2100 Pontiac Lake Road
Pontiac, Michigan 48054

Report: Roth, R. Student drug abuse in southeastern, Michigan and profiles of the abusers. Presented at the First International Conference on Student Drug Surveys, 1971.

419-G Scientific Survey (3 pp.).

Anonymous, 46 questions, multiple-choice, designed for computer analysis, for investigation of Army drug use prior to and during Vietnam.

Reports: Stanton, M. Recent Army drug survey research. Presented at Fitzsimons GH Symposium, 1970.

Stanton, M. Report to the Special Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Narcotics, 1970.

Stanton, M. Drug use in Vietnam. Archives of General Psychiatry, 26, 1972, 279-286.

Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

400. Access and extent (continued).

420-G College Behavior Questionnaire (18 pp.).

Anonymous, 1 page instructions, for college level, 1 page biographical data, for interview setting, 2 pages for interviewer ratings; approx 1/2 hr. to administer.

Report: Rockway, A. and Kahn, M. Behavioral and personality dimensions related to undergraduate drug use. Proceedings, South-eastern Psychological Association Convention, 1971.
University of Miami.

421-C Interview Instrument (10 pp.).

Covers demographic information, frequency of ganja use, method of use, effects, alcohol or ganja preference, family characteristics, etc.

Report: Prince, R. et. al. Ganja: The benevolent alternative? Observations on the use of cannabis and alcohol in Jamaica. Bull. on Narcotics, in press.
Mental Hygiene Institute, Montreal.

422-GJ Drug/Alcohol Survey (14 pp.).

Used with Federal employees and families; anonymous, multiple-choice, 80 questions; for use with separate answer sheet.
V.A. Hospital, Richmond, Va.

423-HG "Make Yourself Heard" (29 pp.).

75 questions; study correlates drug use with attitudes toward school, family, friends, etc.
Printed, hence must be obtained from:
Anne Zanes
Project Director
Columbia University
School of Public Health
21 Audubon Avenue
N.Y.C., N.Y. 10032

424-BG Psychedelic Survey (4 pp.).

For use with college students, IBM card; 36 multiple-choice questions regarding psychedelics, marijuana, alcohol, cigarettes, and demographic data.
College of San Mateo.

400. Access and extent (continued).

425-G Questionnaire (4 pp.).

For use with high school students; set up for key-punching; 2 pages demographic material; 28 questions; 8 drug classes investigated; asks for, e.g. "adamant non-users" of various drugs, types of ex-users, frequencies of current use.
State College, Pa.

426-HG Questionnaire (20 pp.).

For use with prisoners; structured, branching interview; 42 questions; page for interviewer evaluation.
Printed, hence must be obtained from:
Dr. W. Eckerman
Director, Center for Study of Social Behavior
Research Triangle Institute
P. O. Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709

427-G National Health and Medical Research Council Survey (17 pp.).

Anonymous; self-administered; identifies at-risk, use by significant others, use and abuse of eight types of drugs; for "school children".

Report: First Annual Report to Australian Federal Government. Department of Public Health, New South Wales.

428-G The Interview Schedule (11 pp.).

Questions proposed in a manner leading up to respondent's own use of the drug; 4 sections: general use of drugs for nonspecific reasons; knowledge and attitudes about specific drug use, drug users, and laws regarding drug use; respondent's use of the 17 classes of drugs, and knowledge of use of others using drugs; and demographic data.

Report: Chambers, C. and Inciardi, J. An assessment of drug use in the general population. New York: NACC, 1971.
Narcotic Addiction Control Commission, N.Y.

429-DJ Student Interview (8 pp.).

For interviewer use, 47 questions: 4 background, 6 alcohol; others on marijuana and hashish use and selling, on marijuana laws, and on mescaline and LSD.

Report: Garfield, E. et. al. Marijuana use on a campus: Spring, 1969. International Journal of the Addictions, 6, 1971, 487-491.
Stanford University.

400. Access and extent (continued).

430-9 Inventory of Psychedelic Experience (89 pp.).

Designed to characterize the psychedelic group and its experiences, extent, use (usual dosages, frequency, settings, purposes of use, etc.).

Report: Cheek, F. et. al. The illicit LSD group and life changes. International Journal of the Addictions, 4, 1969, 407-426.

N.J. Bureau of Research in Neurology and Psychiatry.

431-G Medical Survey (17 pp.).

Includes 1 page of instructions, 72 questions, used to determine previous use of illicit drugs and associated attitudes toward treatment at an army installation.

Report: Greden, J. and Morgan, D. Patterns of drug use and attitudes toward treatment in a military population. Arch. Gen. Psychiatry, 26, 1972, 113-117.

432-G Questionnaire on Drug Knowledge and Behavior (7 pp.).

One page demographic data; 6 questions aiming at first awareness of, first interest in for own use, information data about, first experiment with, first life-style adoption of, and when stopped for several drug classes (caffeine through LSD through Opiates through "Pain Pills").

Research Analysis Corporation.

433-G Untitled Questionnaire (17 pp.).

Includes instruction sheet, and 120 questions - mainly multiple-choice, some open-ended; for college students; for all drugs; anonymous.

Report: Cross, H. and Davis, G. College students' adjustment and frequency of marijuana use. Journal Couns. Psych., 19, 1972, 65-67.

University of Connecticut.

434-G Drug Use Questionnaire (12 pp.).

Scaled, multiple-choice primarily; uses branching; for key-punch; anonymous (coded); regarding use of marijuana, alcohol, tobacco, hallucinogens, and amphetamines: frequency and duration of use, circumstances surrounding initiation, and reasons for discontinuing use.

Report: Mirin, S. et. al. Casual versus heavy use of marijuana. Amer. Journal Psychiat., 127, 1971, 54-60.

University Hospital.

400. Access and extent (continued).

435-M Drug Usage Survey (10 pp.).

Includes directions, accompanying letter, and follow-up letters, and detailed study on methodology involved.

Report: Eells, K. Marijuana and LSD: A survey of one college campus. Journal Couns. Psych., 15, 1968, 459-467.
California Institute of Technology.

436AG Untitled Questionnaire (3 pp.).
436BG Observer's Report (2 pp.).

A. involves 1 page of instructions, anon., to investigate nation-wide non-medical drug use in Canadian transients and street people; B. asks for report of drug-involvement of respondent and interview setting.
Loyola College of Montreal.

437-CG Untitled Questionnaire (12 pp.).

67 questions, multiple-choice, grades 7-12, cigarettes to glue to heroin.
Moorhead State College.

See 610-G

400. Addendum

Block, W. The development of a computerized narcotics register using census tract data for monitoring drug abuse. Proceedings of World Federation for Mental Health. 1970

Richman, A. et. al. A narcotics case register - some perspective on multiple reports. Social Psychiatry, 6, 1971, 179-185.

500. Education and Knowledge.

(see also: Attitudes.)

501AG A Programmed Learning Unit on Drug Abuse Education (PLUDRUG).

Contact author directly.

501BG The Drug IQ Test.

Two parallel forms; designed to assess information possessed in relation to the use of dangerous drugs . . . designed to complement, and to be used with PLUDRUG (see above).
Contact author directly.
Russell N. Cassel, Ed.D., School of Education,
The University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201.

502-G Drug Information Quiz (6 pp.).

Includes 1 page of directions, 50 questions, open-ended and multiple-choice and T/F.
Catholic University of America.

503-G Drug Information Inventory (5 pp.).

35 questions, multiple-choice and open-ended.
University of Michigan School of Social Work.

504-G The Drug Abuse Description Questionnaire (12 pp.).

Omnibus also dealing with attitudes, information, and opinions.
Applied Science Associates, Inc.

505-HG Drug Knowledge Questionnaire (17 pp.).

One page of instructions. "Used in 1969 in Tacoma and Everett public schools".

Report: Marks, J.B., Harmon, J., Strekilevitz, M. and Rollins, D.L. Patterns of drug use in two cities. Reported to the Committee on Problems of Drug Dependence, 1969.
Department of Psychiatry, University of Oregon Medical School.

506-HG Student Attitude Survey (class) (18 pp.). (see 607).

Includes a series of cross-cultural items to "tap whatever sense of optimism that the (h.s.) students feel" - on a 10-point scale. Also investigates family and community influence; and as resources regarding drug information; and incorporates the "Purpose in Life Test".
California State College.

500. Education and Knowledge (continued).

507-G Drug Survey (4 pp.).

55 questions, used with teachers in a public school system to aid in formulating a drug-education program.
Caldwell School District.

508-G Drug Knowledge Inventory (7 pp.).

50 questions, with response sheet, tally sheet, and page of instructions and suggested use; questions are answered T, F, or D K; not designed for medical personnel, but for other professionals and paraprofessionals in drug-abuse area. Author (P. Dolan) requests description include "designed to indicate to the person taking the test the areas in which he is most and least knowledgeable . . . and the test is designed for paraprofessionals and non-medical professionals".

See 428-G and 610-G

600. Program-Related and Evaluation.

601AG School drug-counseling program evaluation (1 p.).

For use with drug counselors.

601BG School drug-counseling program evaluation (1 p.).

For use with students.
Committee for Psychedelic Drug Information.

602AG Contact Form A (3 pp.).
602BG Contact Form B (2 pp.).

Initiated during first telephone or "drop-in" contact, for treatment decisions and evaluation.
Texas Research Institute of Mental Sciences.

603-H Social Adjustment Profile (2 pp.).

For assessing treatment outcome in a drug dependence treatment unit.
V.A. Hospital, Allen Park, Michigan.

604AG HARP Intake Questionnaire (Rev. 9-69) (19 pp.).

113 questions, for key-punch.

604BG HARP Follow-Up Questionnaire (Rev. 2-70) (19 pp.).

59 questions, for key-punch.

604CG Drug Interview Schedule (Rev. 1-70) (4 pp.).

Outlines areas of inquiry: general; family history; S's history as a child; introduction to psychedelics, etc; subsequent usage, and present and future (e.g. role of drugs in life).

604DG Life History Outline (Rev. 1-70) (4 pp.).

Outlines interview areas (e.g. transition from home to the Haight).

604EHG Philosophy Interview (3 pp.).

57 questions; current beliefs and values, changes in value system, involvement in H-A, drug use, personal appearance, future plans, plans for children, three wishes, and inquiry regarding imaginative processes.
Berkeley Center for Drug Studies.

600. Program-Related and Evaluation (continued).

605-G Drug Treatment Program Interview Schedule (10 pp.).

For interviewer and key-punching.
Mendocino State Hospital, California.

606-HG Untitled Intake Form (9 pp.).

"Used with clients of a free clinic (the "Outside-In") for the drug culture.

Report: Marks, J. and Spray, C. Patterns of drug abuse in young adults. Progress in Drug Abuse, P.A. Blackly, Ed., Springfield, Ill., Thomas, 1972.
Department of Psychiatry, University of Oregon Medical School.

607-G Student Attitude Survey (Individual) (6 pp.). (See 506).

Evaluation (by H.S. students) of ex-addict consultants in a drug education program.
California State College.

608-G Drug Information Questionnaire (4 pp.).

1 page demographic data; 40 statements, indicate: (agree, disagree, not sure, fact, opinion); used to evaluate Drug Awareness Workshop Program, July 1972.
SUNY, Plattsburgh.

609-G Psychoactive Drugs (13 pp.).

For evaluation of undergraduate course on drugs, and drug usage; 1 page instructions and identification, 21 questions - all types; includes Psych. Dept. rating-of-instructor form, and student evaluation-of-course form.

Reports: ERIC**ED 057 397.
Abstract: Research in Education; April, 1972.

610-G Drug Use Scale (10 pp.). RESTRICTED

Students; 48 questions; 1 page for scoring; 6-point agree-disagree scale with five drug classes.

Reports: Althoff, M. The "drug use scale" and its use in drug education. Mimeo. 1972.

_____. The development of a test to assess drug-using behavior. Mimeo, 1972.
Southern Illinois University.

600. Program-Related and Evaluation (continued).

611-1I Patient Progress Report (18 pp.).

153 questions, includes branching, for use with separate answer sheet, also termed: "Social History Questionnaire".
Providence Hospital.

612-G Personal History (4 pp.).

Approximately 80 questions; psycho-social intake form; besides expected data, is concerned with "family and educational background, early childhood deprivation, and experience in the armed forces (especially with regard to all aspects of drug taking)".

Report: Gay, G. et. al. Emerging trend of heroin abuse in the San Francisco Bay Area. Journal Psychedelic Drugs, 4, 1971, 53-64.
Haight-Ashbury Free Medical Clinic.

613-13 Discharge Plan Questionnaire (1 p.).

Not available from D-ARII.
Consists of 3 questions; is fully described in report listed below.

Report: Richman, E. and Richman, A. Preference for methadone maintenance among applicants for short-term detoxification who completed a Discharge Plan Questionnaire". Proceedings, Fourth National Conference on Methadone Treatment, 1972, 137-139.
Beth Israel Medical Center.

614-G Drug Training Program Questionnaire (15 pp.).

Used in evaluation of program for training social workers relevant to the problems of drug abuse, 1 page directions, 77 questions, (open-ended, multiple-choice, 6-point scale (strongly agree, disagree).
Simmons College School of Social Work.

615-H Tennessee Self-Concept Scale

Report: Div. of Drug Rehabilitation. A preliminary report on Marathon House. Boston: DMH, 1971 (mimeo).

616-NH Personal and Social Inventory (26 pp.).

1 page instructions; for interviewer use; 2 pages for interviewer evaluation of respondent, rapport, interview; for key-punch use.
Addiction Research and Treatment Corp., Brooklyn.

600. Program-Related and Evaluation (continued).

617AG Admission Form (1 p.).
617BG Drug History (1 p.).

All drug use, drug of choice, route, detox. history, support source, arrests, treatment history, etc.

617CG Evaluation Conference Form (1 p.).

Major drug use, disposition, etc.

617DG Termination Form (1 p.).

Reason, recommendations, referral, treatment, etc.

617EG Research Card (1 p.).

Demographic, type of contact, research forms completed, etc.
Comprehensive Drug Abuse Program, Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital.

600. Addendum

Project Selection and Evaluation Process

Digital Resources Corporation
444 W. Ocean Blvd. Suite 808
Long Beach, California 90802

A Synopsis of the juvenile drug survey method and approach, and a mechanism for a priori and ex post facto evaluation of such methods.

See 309-HG, 428-G, and 610-G.